

Saturday Gazette.

Bloomfield and Montclair, N. J.

WM. F. LYON, Editor and Proprietor.
CHAS. N. DAVIS, Associate Editor.OUR PRINCIPAL OFFICE is next door
to the Post Office in Bloomfield.

THE SATURDAY GAZETTE.

BLOOMFIELD AND MONTCLAIR.

An independent weekly journal of liter-
ature, educational, general news and local
interests.All public and local questions; in-
cluding political and social, sanitary and re-
formatory, education and industrial top-
ics will be clearly presented and fully and
fairly discussed.It is intended and expected to make it
not only readable and interesting, but in-
valuable to every citizen of the county.
Nothing will be admitted to its columns
that is unworthy of a cordial welcome to
every family circle. It will be enlarged as
soon as the subscription list will justify it.
Price \$3 a year in advance.The last volume closed with a circula-
tion of 1,500 copies, extending to every
part of Essex county. It should prove a
valuable medium for advertisers. Sub-
scriptions and advertisements will be re-
ceived in Montclair, by E. Madison, in
Caldwell, by M. Harrison, in Verona, by
W. L. Scott, in Franklin, by J. H. Osborn,
in Newark, by W. H. Winans, 448 Broad
street, and at our office in Bloomfield or
by mail toWM. F. LYON,
Editor and Proprietor,
Bloomfield, N. J.[We had prepared for this place some
thoughts on another subject, but this
Week of Prayer, practically engaging the
whole Christian world in cultivating per-
sonally and fraternally the spirit of unity
we deem it apropos to the season to give
utterance and prominence to the following
thoughts which the exercises of the week
have suggested to us.]

SECTARIANISM.

The days of the Inquisition, the burning
agony and the drowning of witches have
long since passed. The Christian world,
instead of looking upon the enrollment of
their names upon the records of a particu-
lar church or the holding of special tenets
as entitling them to the claims of disci-
pleship, are beginning more generally to re-
cognize the great truth that "God is no re-
specter of persons, but in every nation he
seeth the righteous." A kinder state of
feeling prevails among the churches, as
bigotry and prejudice are gradually giving
way before the benign rays of the Sun
of Righteousness. The "works of the
flesh" are less evident, because the "fruits
of the Spirit" are more abundantly man-
ifest. Love, which so readily overleaps de-
nominational pale is uniting the hearts of
the children of God of every persuasion;
and the disciples of Christ, instead of
studying upon the peculiarities that con-
stitute them Methodists, Presbyterians,
Baptists, Congregationalists, Episcopalians,
etc., are ceasing to wrangle about their
differences, and are contemplating with
pleasure their many and essential points of
agreement, and striving to present a bold
and united front to the heathen world and
to the enemies of God—feeling, and prac-
tically saying, "we are all one in Christ."But this promise of true Christian union,
this foretaste of millennial felicity, is not
universal. There are still to be found nu-
merous individuals, and some churches,
who are practically saying, "I am holier
than thou." These count much on their
remote origin, or on what in common par-
lance is denominated "respectability,"
which is determined by their pecuniary in-
dependence, their costly apparel, their
splendid equipages, their gorgeous church-
es, and the like. Such are wont to scorn
those who possess fewer claims to that so-
called respectability.There is another portion of Christendom
whose unhappy situation is to be pitied.
They live not in cities or large towns, but
in rural neighborhoods; they are very re-
ligious in their attendance upon the ser-
vices of one church, and perhaps punctilious
in the performance of many private and
family duties, but beyond the precincts of
their own church they know nothing, be-
lieve nothing, care nothing for the progress
of the kingdom of God. They sometimes
hear of revivals of religion in other
churches, or of the Christian heroism or
benevolence of some of another faith, but
they are either incredulous of the fact, or
they ascribe it to fortuitous circumstances
in no way associated with their religious
principles. With such, consequently, the
most earnest opinions are often over-
looked in regard to the peculiar creeds, the
character and the dogmas of other churches.
Accustomed to the same routine from child-
hood, and to one train of thinking, they
have contracted the most habitual and un-
changeable sentiments respecting those of a
different communion. Esteeming their
own as infallible, they have lent a willing
ear and given ready currency to every re-
mark or circumstance to the prejudice of
other communions, identifying the same
spirit in their children, as though it were a
Christian duty—and this in some instances
from generation to generation; till bigotry
and prejudice have almost quenched that
unaffected benevolence and true love which
ever characterize the genuine disciple of
Jesus.When the isolated situation of these rural
churches is considered, and the non-in-
fluence of its members, at least, in their
Christian character, with the members of
other communions, it is not very remark-
able that they have become so exclusiveand uncharitable in their feelings. They
are more to be pitied than blamed, but the
fact must be deplored by every intelligent
lover of the kingdom of God. We cannot but
think that where this state of things ex-
ists, the pastor is responsible for it, and
therefore in fault. He has the means of
acquiring, and may reasonably be supposed
to possess more reliable information; he
must have at least occasional, and might
have frequent intercourse with other cler-
gymen and churches; he is a reading man,
and especially a student of the Bible, and
if his mind be pervaded with its senti-
ments, and his heart imbued with its spirit
he has received and rejoiced in the com-
prehensive declaration of our Lord: "One
is your master, even Christ, and all ye are
brethren." Ought he not then sedulously
to inculcate the expansive benevolence, the
fraternal affection, the Christ-like spirit of
the above passage? And this not only by
occasional addresses from the pulpit, but
also in his pastoral intercourse with his
flock, by earnest precept and affectionate
example.That a diversity of sects exists is un-
doubtedly a wise arrangement of Provi-
dence for the furtherance of his kingdom,
and the promotion of the salvation of men.
We can even discover the beneficial work-
ings of this order of things. While we
may lawfully and laudably prefer the pecu-
liarities of our own communion, we should
look down upon others with a loving re-
gard, and rejoice in their prosperity and in
the blessings of God upon them, remem-
bering that "we are all the children of God
by faith in Christ Jesus. There is neither
Jew nor Greek, there is neither bond nor
free, there is neither male nor female, for
we are all one in Christ Jesus. And if we
be Christ's, then we are Abraham's seed,
and heirs according to the promise." "For
in Christ Jesus neither circumcision availeth
anything, nor uncircumcision, but faith which
worketh by love." "For as the body is one
and hath many members, and all are mem-
bers of it, and are of the flesh, and of the
bone, and of the flesh, so also is Christ. For
by one Spirit we are all baptized into one
body, whether we be Jews or Gentiles, whether
we be bond or free, and have been all made
to drink into one Spirit. For the body is not
one member, but many."Why then should we have a controversy
with our neighbor, or think less of him be-
cause Providence has placed him in a dif-
ferent communion? May he not live to the
glory of God and promote his kingdom as
effectually as he could in the branch
to which we are attached? To doubt it is
to arrogate ourselves a better knowledge or
greater benevolence than our Divine Master
has evinced in this ordering it. Let us
rather by our example and emulation
provoke to that brother greater zeal in love
and good works."O let us stir each other up,
Our faith by works to approve—
By holy purifying hope,
And the sweet task of love."In conclusion, let us recommend as anti-
dotal to the condition of things we have
deplored—first, to cultivate more of the
spirit and to exercise ourselves more in the
practice of love; secondly, to encourage
ourselves in the interchange of social and
religious civilities with those who are not
of our own communion, "honoring them
that fear the Lord" of every name. And
may our continual experience find an ex-
pression in such language as the follow-
ing:"And if our fellowship below
Is to be so sweet,
What height of rapture shall we know,
When round His throne we meet."

EDITORIAL NOTES.

FLORIDA CORRESPONDENCE.—We give
this week the first of a series of graphic let-
ters from our correspondent in Florida. It
may add to the interest of these letters if
we inform our readers that they are from
the pen of one of their own townsmen.PERSONAL.—Mr. David Oakes, of New
England, took the Cunard ferry last week for
England, where we trust he has safely
landed by this time. He expects to return
the last of next month.Mr. St. John, of Bloomfield, one of the
intellectual lights of the Essex Society,
has gone South, and will spend two or
three months in Mobile.OUR CHRISTIAN STORY is completed in
this number. We trust the readers of the
Gazette have appreciated and enjoyed,
as we have ourselves, this modest and, we
think, creditable home production. We
have heard it spoken of in terms of com-
mendation by many. It would be gratify-
ing to know the estimate that is put upon it
by our readers generally. We will be thank-
ful for fair criticism.

GENERAL NEWS.

STORM.—The severe and continued rain
of Tuesday and Wednesday has hardly
been exceeded in this region for years.—
On the Morris and Essex Railroad, the
bridge at Watessing Creek was under-
mined and sunk, and of course the move-
ments of the trains on that road had their
terminal on Thursday. At that point a
force of men were vigorously at work on
Thursday. In erecting a temporary bridge,
fill a new stone one can be constructed.We have had little of special importance
or real interest to give under this head, the
present week.CONGRESS is again at work, or at least,
and it is hoped something valuable will be
evoked by and by. We shall keep our
readers advised of actualities.LEGISLATURE.—Most of the State Legis-
lature are now sitting. We shall refer to
their doings when of general interest, and
will of course report such proceedings of
our own State Legislature as shall be of in-
terest to citizens of our County.We give in another column, the names of
Senators and Representatives, and it will
be well for their constituencies to exercise
due surveillance over their doings at Tren-
ton.The French Admiralty Court has pro-
nounced judgment declaring the mancu-
sary of the steamer Ville de Havre to have
been blameworthy, and holding bad manage-
ment of the Loch Earn, as the cause of the
disaster. The Court enquired Capt. Sur-
mount.

HOME MATTERS.

MONTCLAIR.

TABLEAU VIVANTS.—Mr. G. B. Bartlett
of Boston, will give one of his popular
and artistic tableau entertainments in Jaco-
bus Hall on the 21st inst, for the benefit of
the Montclair Library.WEEK OF PRAYER.—This has been ob-
served in all our churches, Union meetings
were held on Monday evening in the Metho-
dist, on Wednesday evening in the Congre-
gational, and on Friday evening in the
Presbyterian Church.MR. CHAS. D. CRANE of the Theological
Seminary, preached in Dr. Barry's Church,
last Sunday evening, a thoughtful and in-
teresting discourse.SCHOOL HOURS.—While the high school
held its sessions in Jacobus Hall, the hours
of recitation were from 9 to 1, with little
or no recess. But on getting settled in the
school building again it became a question
whether the hours of session should not be
again from 9 to 3, with recess at 12, as
formerly. To ascertain the views of pa-
trons, a circular was addressed to each,
with a request for their respective views
on this point. The responses indicating a
pretty equal division of sentiment, the
trustees decided to go back to the time-
honored custom. Hence the sessions will
hereafter again be from 9 to 12 and from
1 to 3.

BLOOMFIELD.

DEREKY SUNDAY SCHOOL.—This is a
union enterprise, and being somewhat dis-
tant from the centre, and from the church-
es, and withal being under the superin-
tendence of a modest Christian gentleman
(E. W. Page) who does not believe in the
duty or fitness of "blowing one's own
trumpet," the people know comparatively
little of its work and its fruits.While other schools were enjoying their
Christmas in capacious churches with af-
fluent surroundings, and amidst the ecstas-
y of admiring throng, eighty happy little
hearts gathered at the invitation of their
Sunday teachers in the Berkeley school-
house on the Adams hill. Under the artis-
tic direction of Mr. J. C. Jenkins, the ef-
ficient teacher of the Bible class, the room
had been tastefully decorated with ever-
greens and mottoes, which still remain, and
excite the admiration as well as aesthetic
emotions of children and visitors from day
to day. The finishing touches were given in
the presence of the Christmas assembly.Three sweet little girls, neatly attired,
stepped forward and successively address-
ed Mr. Page in fitting words written for the
occasion. As each one ended she handed
to the superintendent as her contribution
to complete the grand arch, the first two,
the significant mottoes "Peace" and "Good
Will," to be placed, on each column, and
the third a beautiful diadem to crown the
arch, which only awaited this adornment
to perfect the design of its architect.The exercises were varied and interest-
ing. Each scholar received an acceptable
present, and even the superintendent had
a memento to remind him for years to
come of the grateful affections of his lov-
ing charge. The house was filled with ap-
preciating friends. The music for the oc-
casion was of a high order, under the en-
thusiasm of Mr. Robert Deach, who thus
manifests his deep interest in this school.PARISH MEETING.—The annual parish
meeting of the Presbyterian Church in this
village occurs on Tuesday evening next.
Very important business will occupy the
attention of this meeting. Report on the
Finance; Election of a new board of
Trustees; Report of the Committee of
Thirteen on the vacant Pastorate; Parson-
age question, and Salary question, are
among the subjects that will demand ear-
nest consideration. Every pew holder has
a voice and should be present. All the
members of the congregation have an in-
terest which should prompt their attend-
ance.IMPROVEMENTS AT A STAND.—We are
sorry to learn that the Watessing Land
Co. have experienced some embarrassment
in their finances, and that operations on
the fine rows of buildings which they have
in progress of erection are suspended for
the present. It is just as well for the ex-
cellence of the buildings that work should
be stopped during this "fast and loose"
and dubious winter weather. We hope all
difficulties will be removed and the build-
ings completed in time for occupancy in
the Spring. That Company possesses a
great amount of experience and energy and
should not easily succumb to trifling diffi-
culties.THE IRON SCHOOL.—Mr. E. S. Steck-
pole's lurching of four months having ex-
pired, he has returned to resume his du-
ties in the High School. Though his place
was well filled during his absence by the
courteous Mr. Hemmingsway, yet we un-
derstand that the ambitious pupils of that
department are happy to again have the
benefit of Mr. Steckpole's thorough scholar-
ship and large experience as a teacher.LOCAL OPTION.—Of the committee to
circulate for signatures an application for
a Local Option Law, several have made
their returns, and those who have not re-
turned their papers, are requested to do so
during the present week, to J. P. Jones.WEEK OF PRAYER.—On Sunday evening
last, a Union meeting of three of the
churches was held in Westminster Church.
It was well attended and of an interesting
character. On Wednesday evening a Union
meeting of four of the churches took
place in the Presbyterian Church. The
weather being very stormy, there was but
a small attendance, but a good spirit per-
vaded the assembly. We are desirous to
say that there will be another Union meet-
ing on Sunday, (to-morrow) evening in the
Baptist Church.The Euclidean Society held a very inter-
esting meeting last Monday evening. Mr.
F. H. McDowell read an able and attractive
paper on the "Wonders of the Deep,"
which did him great credit. A rare selec-
tion on a rare subject—"Babies"—was
well read by a member, and occasioned a
good deal of pleasure.

Correspondence Saturday Gazette.

JACKSONVILLE, FLA.

MEXICO. EDITORS.—It is some time since
you have heard from our Jacksonville cor-
respondent "Brutus," and I hope you will
excuse his seeming negligence, and he will
endeavor to send you some articles, that
will interest and edify the readers of
your valuable paper, the GAZETTE. I sail
from New York, Dec. 18, in the good
ship General Barnes, Capt. Cheeseman, for
Jacksonville, Fla. We had very pleasant
weather the entire passage; we passed
"Mattera" on Saturday morning about
8 o'clock. She failed to give us a puff, as
we rounded her Cape. We arrived in Sa-
vannah on Sunday, about noon. The vis-
itor will find Savannah a beautiful city,
abounding in pleasant walks and drives.
It is one of the most prosperous cities of
the South; one which does an enormous
business in merchandize, cotton and lum-
ber, its wharves during most of the year,
are crowded with vessels.The situation of Savannah, her perfect
railroad facilities, guarantees her a brilliant
future. She already receives nearly one-
sixth of the cotton crop, and new avenues
to trade are constantly increasing. Much
of the prosperity of the city can be directly
traced to the liberal course pursued by
the managers of her great railroad, the
"Georgia Central." This road with its
branches and connections, keeps up con-
stant communication with Augusta, Macon,
Atlanta, Columbus and New Orleans, etc.;
it is pronounced to be the best managed
in the Southern country. Savannah de-
rives its principal beauty from its wide
streets, flanked with magnificent trees—
the Oak, the Magnolia and the Pride of
India shading the way to pedestrians,
making walking agreeable. Forsyth Park is
undoubtedly one of the prettiest spots in
America, it is a favorite resort of the beau-
tiful of the city. At early evening, the
visitor will see the loveliest faces—such
beauties as will compare favorably with
those of Baltimore. We went on board
the steamer City Point, which left Savan-
nah Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and
made Fernandina, 2 o'clock Saturday morn-
ing, which is beautifully situated on
Amelia Island. It possesses an excellent
harbor, easy of access to vessels of large
tonnage; it has a considerable and in-
creasing trade in cotton and lumber, it is
the terminus of the railroad to Cedar Keys
where a line of steamers connects it with
Havana and New Orleans.The Riddle House is a well kept estab-
lishment. A few hours after leaving Fer-
nandina, the steamer entered the beautiful
St. Johns; near the entrance is to be
seen the St. John's bluff, the site of Fort
Caroline, and of the scenes rendered mem-
orable by the massacres of Spanish and
Huguenot. The officers of the steamer City
Point are well versed in the history of the
country, and are willing to impart much
information to the traveler. They will al-
ways be found ready to promote the wel-
fare of the traveler, and to make the trip
a comfortable one. The trip up the St.
John's is unlike any other; the river pre-
sents scenes entirely novel; the stream is
in most places two miles in width and of-
ten spreads out into great lakes from twelve
to twenty miles wide.The St. John's is undoubtedly the most
beautiful of Southern rivers, and was well
described by the Indians, "the string of
pearls." The steamer made the trip from
the mouth of the river to Palatka, a dis-
tance of 75 miles in about six hours, stop-
ping at all the principal landings, which
I shall describe hereafter.JACKSONVILLE.—This is the most im-
portant town in Florida, and is the entrepot of the
middle and eastern sections of the
State, its communications with the interior
is perfect, not only by the St. John's River,
but also by an extended line of railway,
connecting it with Tallahassee and other
important places. Were this road and its
branches managed in the interest of Jack-
sonville, a very large cotton trade would
center here, but at present, the strange
spectacle is presented of an important sea-
port, the natural outlet of the product of
an enormous extent, of the finest cotton-
fields in the South, doing comparatively
nothing in the great staple. We learn an ef-
fort is being made by the merchants of
Jacksonville, which cannot but receive the
support of every one interested in the fu-
ture of the city and State, to bring back to
its natural channel, a business which
would create a degree of prosperity little
dreamed of. As it is, Jacksonville can
boast the most progressive business com-
munity of any town of its size in the South,
and the rapid strides it has made within
the past few years, would do credit to any
city in the North or West. Jacksonville
is the great centre of the large lumber
trade of Florida; it employs an immense
number of vessels carrying cargoes of
southern pine to all parts of the world;
these and the innumerable steamers plyingon the St. John's gives the river a most
animated and agreeable appearance. The
Grand National is an excellent hotel, re-
cently completed and admirably situated,
commanding an extended view of the
river. Its proprietor, Mr. McGeeley, is a
celebrated host of the South. There are
two other well regulated hotels, the St.
James and the Metropolitan. There are
also numerous boarding-houses, said to be
exceedingly good, and when the prices are
reasonable, the traveler will be able to
spend the time very agreeably at Jackso-
nville. There is a daily communication
with the North, and letters and newspa-
pers are regularly received; the telegraph is
also in operation, affording at all times
the means of immediate intelligence. The
trip up the river is one of the most deligh-
tful possible. By the way, it should not
be forgotten that "up the river" is down
the river as the St. John's rises in the ever-
glades South, and flows almost due North.

BRUTUS.

For the Saturday Gazette.

ONLY A MOUSE.

It was not "the night before Christmas,"
for it was several nights after, and we
could not say "a creature was stirring,
not even a mouse," for the sequel will tell
otherwise. The children were quietly
sleeping in their cribs, the street lamp
threw its quiet light in our room, and all
seemed to indicate a restful night, although
a certain musty draught gave occasional
hints, to the contrary. However, sleep
came, and might have tarried longer had
not certain uncertain sounds dispelled our
slumber. Scratch, scratch, scratch! No.
Rain on the roof? No. What is it then?
Now being fully awake we listened again.
"Only a mouse," we said, and turned again
to sleep. But scratch, scratch, scratch
continued. What was to be done? Got
up and frightened "the little fellow away,"
but the musty draught hinted beware,
lest you take more cold; better keep your
bed. Scratch, scratch, scratch! Where is it?
In the closet? No, sounds are too clear for
that. Listen again! Scratch, scratch; it's
in the fire place, I have it. I remember—
a little crack of bread one of the child-
ren dropped, and that mouse is trying to
get it under the Summer-piece. What do
men want to make such inventions for?
Why can't they plan a Summer piece with-
out those little arches at the bottom? There
might be some other way to lift them in
and out. A woman would make a better
contrivance than that. Why not have a
little projection elsewhere by which to lift
it? Just for want of forethought in the
inventor of that thing I'm kept awake per-
haps several hours. Any one might have
known a mouse would go through places
made so convenient. How much better a
woman could devise such things; give her
but the chance. I'll write an article to
that effect—and, since I must be kept
awake, will think it up a little; who knows
how much the world may be benefited. I'll
write after this wise—a congh from one of
the cribs, and the call of "Mamma,
mamma," suggested other thoughts than
the newspaper article. The little one was
soon quieted. Mr. Mouse was frightened
away. Sleep came again, only to be dis-
turbed by that miserable scratch, scratch;
but our mood was different this time.
Who cared if the world was ever made the
better by a woman or not, who cared if we
should awaken some morning and find our
mosses shaken; seizing a pillow we aimed
it at the Summer-piece and lay down again
to sleep. In the morning the pillow lay
where it was thrown, and the little piece of
dry bread was just as far under the arch as
Mr. Mouse had been able to haul it. So it
was not "the night before Christmas" when
all through the house not a creature was
stirring, for there had been a mouse!

MAUD MANKING.

Bloomfield, Jan. 3, 1874.

AQUEDUCTS.

The construction of artificial channels
for the conveyance of water dates far back
in antiquity. We find evidences of their
existence among nearly all nations. In the
reign of King Solomon capacious reser-
voirs were constructed from which water
was carried by miles by an aqueduct to
Jerusalem; and it is said that such is their
present state of preservation, that this city
still receives a large supply of water from
this source. In Mexico, during the reign
of Montezuma an aqueduct, many miles
in length, furnished water to the capital,
and its ruins testify to its ancient magnitude
and grandeur.

PERUVIAN.

The most remarkable aqueducts on re-
cord, either in respect to their length, the
difficulties attending their construction, or
the vast expense they involved, are those
of the Incas of Peru. These stupendous ru-
ins were compelled to adopt this course
for the purpose of fertilizing their barren
and sandy territories which was unproduc-
tive without artificial irrigation. These
aqueducts were several hundred miles in
length, and some portions necessarily built
upon the slopes of the Andes. These por-
tions often required tunnels which pene-
trated the solid rocks, and again were carried
over wide chasms, compelling the erection
of walls of solid masonry, which had to be
constructed without the assistance of those
labor-saving appliances that modern me-
chanical genius has invented. Even the
use of steel or iron tools was then unknown.
These aqueducts were of massive blocks of
hewn stones, nicely adjusted to each other
without any cement, with the manufacture
of which the Peruvians were entirely un-
acquainted. The most celebrated of these
aqueducts extended a distance of between
four and five hundred miles, and bear the
most remarkable evidence of the energy
and perseverance of this people. We
find authentic records of similar structures
though of far more limited proportions in
Egypt and Babylonia, but our informa-
tion respecting them is too meagre and
unsatisfactory to justify more than a pas-
sing notice.

ROMAN.

But no nation of ancient or modern

times, even with all the advantages advan-
ced science and mechanical inventions
have conferred, have excelled the Romans
in the wonderful skill and ingenuity which
their aqueducts show. Historical evi-
dence establishes the fact that not less than
twenty-four of these structures, varying in
length from ten to sixty-five miles, con-
ducted water into the city of Rome. One
of these, styled the New Anio, extended
more than sixty-three miles, and in conse-
quence of the depressed state of the terri-
tory over which it passed, six and a half
miles were supported on an interrupted se-
ries of arches, many of which were one
hundred feet in height. Another, the A-
quila Marcia, was thirty-eight miles in
length in the construction of which, sev-
en thousand arches were required. The
quantity of water supplied to the citizens
of Rome by these stupendous works is
without a parallel in modern times. One
ancient writer in his enthusiasm, declared
that whole rivers flowed through the
streets of Rome. To an estimated popu-
lation of 1,000,000 citizens, not less than
50,000,000 cubic feet of water were daily
supplied, or more than 800 gallons to each
individual. The Roman people built other
similar structures in various portions of
their possessions. One, at Metz, in Belgie
Gent, is reported to have excelled in mag-
nitude and grandeur even those which
supplied the capital.In modern Europe we find many works
of this description worthy of note, particu-
larly in Turkey and Spain, but the most
impressive of motion is that constructed by
Louis XIV., at Versailles. The bridge
by which it is supported is pronounced by
engineers one of the most splendid tri-
umphs of modern art. It is about forty-
four hundred feet in length, more than two
hundred feet in height, and rests upon sev-
eral tiers of arches, one upon another, each
tier comprising two hundred and forty-two
arches, with a space of fifty feet. This aqu-
educt is sixty miles in length, passes thro'
forty-five tunnels, and has the capacity to
discharge 193,000 gallons of water per mi-
nute.

AMERICAN.

Among the more modern aqueducts
which can now be found in almost every
city of any magnitude, those of New York,
Philadelphia and Boston are noted. The
city of Boston is supplied by Lake Cochichewick,
which comprehends a water area of
nearly seven hundred acres, and is distant
about twenty-three miles from the reservoir
in East Boston. This capable of supplying
10,000,000 gallons every twenty-four
hours.New York City is supplied from the
Croton River, which, at the point where
the aqueduct starts, is distant from the
distributing reservoir, on 40th street, forty
and a half miles. The receiving reservoir
is capable of holding 50,000,000 gallons,
and the distributing reservoir, 20,000,000.
The whole cost of this valuable enter-
prise was nearly eleven million dollars.

THE CATHEDRAL OF MEXICO.

BY THE REV. THOMAS CARTER, D.D.

The Cathedral of Mexico.—We are
in the Cathedral of Mexico. The vast
edifice consists of two grand divisions, in
the lesser one of which we are now seated.
The altar is so arranged that the sun-light,
streaming in through colored glass be-
hind, gives to the inner shrine an appear-
ance of bright flame, from which, in hues
of gold, the rays diverge in all directions.
Hark! the bells are ringing from the sacred
spire, and great numbers of persons are
kneeling on the floor: one old man, with
hands outstretched, in front of us, in the
fervor of his devotion bows his head to
the floor and touches it with his forehead.
A great dome rises above to an incredible
height, covered with paintings, from which
the dim light comes down and spreads it-
self upon the worshippers. Here is a priest.
He approaches us as we write, clothed in
his sacerdotal robes, and silently offers the
contribution plate. Innumerable money-
boxes are placed in different spots, each
with the inscription for the worship of
some particular saint. All around us are
paintings of great beauty and value, their
massive frames covered with gold of the
early Spaniards. The statues, all life-size,
are countless. Of the magnitude of the
room in which we are writing, we form a
faint idea by the number of large chandel-
liers. Of these we count fourteen in a
hasty glance.

THE LARGER TEMPLE.

We pass to the larger temple, where, above
a multitude, in the absence of all seats,
are on their knees in worship. Oh! that
we could turn them from their images,
which are on every side, and from the
saints, which they fondly imagine are hear-
ing them, to the worship of the only Sa-
viour! The mournful fact is too apparent
here, that Cortez never destroyed the idola-
try of the Aztecs, but only changed its
direction by baptizing their pagan god with
Christian names. It was easy thus to
convert a nation in a day.The vast proportions of this larger sec-
tion of the cathedral are a constant wonder.
Its length is five hundred feet, greater than
that of St. Peter's at Rome. The breadth
of the whole building is four hundred and
twenty feet. Domes and arches rising to
a height impossible to compute, are sup-
ported by sixteen massive pillars of stone,
each one of which is thirty-three feet in
circumference. The organ, in two parts, on
both sides of the Choir, reaches almost from
the floor to the ceiling. The extreme end
of the edifice consists of an immense arch-
of recess, called the altar de los reyes, the
most elaborately carved image work com-
pletely covering it, all glittering with the
most precious gold, in which are set ex-
quisite oil paintings of life-size, interspersed
at regular intervals within the arch.

THE TABERNACLE.

The cibice or tabernacle is a work of
art the like of which is difficult to im-
agine, and almost as difficult to describe.
In the nature of a tower, it rises inside of
the church to a height of perhaps sixty
feet. This Virgin Mary sits on the top, ap-
pearing from where we sit to the top of an
ordinary woman, but probably much
larger in fact. The tower rises as it de-
scends from her feet, and is crowded with
angels. Under her, beneath the arch which
supports her, within pillars of most ex-
quisite green precious stone, stands a figure
which we suppose is intended to represent
the Saviour. The tower enlarges again and
the twelve apostles are seen beneath and
outside of the central figure. Further
down there is a vaulted enclosure glitter-
ing with gold, and veiled over with the
most precious metal, in which there is a
large sanctuary covered with gold, sup-
ported by angels and gilded columns.
This sanctuary is surrounded by pillars ofthe same green precious stone we have re-
ferred to, which are ornamented above and
below with gold devices. Angels and other
figures surround it again as it de-
scends, until it comes to the spot which
the sacred presence is supposed to occupy,
whence it spreads in terraces paved with
gold toward the floor. The figures are all
of life-size, and the beauty of the whole
temple is far beyond the description we have
tried to give. Indeed it is impossible to
give any adequate idea of this wonderful
temple at all. We hesitated long before
we made the attempt. To see such gor-
geousness of ornament, such a profusion of
gold, such numberless paintings, nearly all
apparently fine works of art, such a multi-
tude of statues, that we are bewildered in
the effort.On each side of the cibice, and all along
the cibice, or passage which leads to the
choir, are balustrades crowned with images,
beautifully wrought two feet and a half
in height and about eight feet apart. Twenty-
seven years ago, according to the state-
ment of Mr. Thompson, then Minister of
the United States in Mexico, these were
all a compound of gold, silver and copper
more valuable than silver. An offer
had been made to take them and replace
them with others